Assignment: **Study of Islamic Literature in English**

SURAT AL NISÂↄ

Translation into English Language
(Ph.D. Islamic Studies)

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

يٰٓاَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوْا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِىْ خَلَقَكُمْ مِّنْ نَّفْسٍ وَّاحِدَةٍ وَّخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيْرًا وَّنِسَآءً ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ الَّذِىْ تَسَآءَلُوْنَ بِه وَالْاَرْحَامَ ۚ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيْبًا (1)

O Mankind, Be careful of your duty to your Lord, who created you from a single person, and from him He created his wife and from them both He created many men and women; and fear Allah through whom you demand (your mutual rights), and (do not cut the relations of) the wombs (that bare you). Surely, Allah is Ever an All-Watcher over you. (1)

وَاٰتُوا الْيَتٰمٰٓى اَمْوَالَهُمْ وَلَا تَتَبَدَّلُوا الْخَبِيْثَ بِالطَّيِّبِ ۖ وَلَا تَاْكُلُوْٓا اَمْوَالَهُمْ اِلٰٓى اَمْوَالِكُمْ ۚ اِنَّه كَانَ حُوْبًا كَبِيْرًا (2)

And give unto orphans their wealth and do not exchange bad things for good ones; and devour not their substance (by adding it) to your substance. Surely, this is a great sin. (2)

وَاِنْ خِفْتُمْ اَلَّا تُقْسِطُوْا فِى الْيَتٰمٰى فَانْكِحُوْا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِّنَ النِّسَآءِ مَثْنٰى وَثُلٰثَ وَرُبٰعَ ۖ فَاِنْ خِفْتُمْ اَلَّا تَعْدِلُوْا فَوَاحِدَةً اَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ اَيْمَانُكُمْ ۚ ذٰلِكَ اَدْنٰٓى اَلَّا تَعُوْلُوْا (3)

And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphans then marry (other) women of your choice, two or three, or four; but if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly (with them), then only one or (the slaves) that your right hands possess. That will be more suitable to prevent you from doing injustice. (3)

وَاٰتُوا النِّسَآءَ صَدُقٰتِهِنَّ نِحْلَةً ۚ فَاِنْ طِبْنَ لَكُمْ عَنْ شَىْءٍ مِّنْهُ نَفْسًا فَكُلُوْهُ هَنِيْٓـًٔا مَّرِيْٓـًٔا (4)

And give unto the women (whom you marry) their "*Mahr*" (obligatory bridal-money given by the husband to his wife at the time of marriage) with a good heart; but if they, of their own good pleasure, remit any part of it to you, take it, and enjoy it with right good cheer. (4)

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَآءَ اَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِىْ جَعَلَ اللّٰهُ لَكُمْ قِيٰمًا وَّارْزُقُوْهُمْ فِيْهَا وَاكْسُوْهُمْ وَقُوْلُوْا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوْفًا (5)

And give not unto the foolish your wealth which Allah has given you to maintain, but feed and clothe them from it, and speak kindly unto them. (5)

وَابْتَلُوا الْيَتَامٰى حَتّٰٓى اِذَا بَلَغُوا النِّكَاحَۚ فَاِنْ اٰنَسْتُمْ مِّنْهُمْ رُشْدًا فَادْفَعُوْٓا اِلَيْهِمْ اَمْوَالَهُمْۚ
وَلَا تَاْكُلُوْهَآ اِسْرَافًا وَّبِدَارًا اَنْ يَّكْبَرُوْا ۚ وَمَنْ كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْۚ وَمَنْ كَانَ فَقِيْرًا
فَلْيَاْكُلْ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ ۚ فَاِذَا دَفَعْتُمْ اِلَيْهِمْ اَمْوَالَهُمْ فَاَشْهِدُوْا عَلَيْهِمْ ۚ وَكَفٰى بِاللّٰهِ حَسِيْبًا (6)

And test the orphans (as regard their intelligence) until they reach the age of marriage; if then you find sound judgement in them, release their wealth to them, but consume it not wastefully and hastily fearing that they should grow up, and whoever (amongst guardians) is rich, he should take no wages, and whoever is poor, let him have for himself what is just and reasonable. And when you release their wealth to them, take witness in their presence; and Allah is All-Sufficient in taking account. (6)

لِّلرِّجَالِ نَصِيْبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدَانِ وَالْاَقْرَبُوْنَ ۖ وَلِلنِّسَآءِ نَصِيْبٌ مِّمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدَانِ وَالْاَقْرَبُوْنَ
مِمَّا قَلَّ مِنْهُ اَوْ كَثُرَ ۚ نَصِيْبًا مَّفْرُوْضًا (7)

There is a share for men from what is left by parents and near kindred, and a share for women from what is left by parents and near kindred, whether it be little or much – a legal share. (7)

وَاِذَا حَضَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ اُولُو الْقُرْبٰى وَالْيَتَامٰى وَالْمَسَاكِيْنُ فَارْزُقُوْهُمْ مِّنْهُ وَقُوْلُوْا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا
مَّعْرُوْفًا (8)

And when the relatives, the orphans and the needy are present at the time of division (of the heritage), give them therefrom, and speak kindly unto them. (8)

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِيْنَ لَوْ تَرَكُوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعَافًا خَافُوْا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ وَلْيَقُوْلُوْا
قَوْلًا سَدِيْدًا (9)

And let those (guardians) have the same fear in their minds as they would have for their own, if they had left weak offspring behind. So let them mind their duty to Allah and speak right words. (9)

اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ يَاْكُلُوْنَ اَمْوَالَ الْيَتَامٰى ظُلْمًا اِنَّمَا يَاْكُلُوْنَ فِىْ بُطُوْنِهِمْ نَارًا ۚ وَسَيَصْلَوْنَ
سَعِيْرًا (10)

Verily, those who unjustly devour the wealth of orphans, they eat up only fire into their bellies, and they will soon be exposed to burning flame. (10)

يُوْصِيْكُمُ اللّٰهُ فِيْٓ اَوْلَادِكُمْ ۖ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الْاُنْثَيَيْنِ ۚ فَاِنْ كُنَّ نِسَآءً فَوْقَ اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُنَّ
ثُلُثَا مَا تَرَكَ ۖ وَاِنْ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً فَلَهَا النِّصْفُ ۚ وَلِاَبَوَيْهِ لِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ مِمَّا
تَرَكَ اِنْ كَانَ لَهٗ وَلَدٌ ۚ فَاِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَّهٗ وَلَدٌ وَّوَرِثَهٗ اَبَوٰهُ فَلِاُمِّهِ الثُّلُثُ ۚ فَاِنْ كَانَ لَهٗ اِخْوَةٌ
فَلِاُمِّهِ السُّدُسُ ۚ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُّوْصِيْ بِهَآ اَوْ دَيْنٍ ۗ اٰبَآؤُكُمْ وَاَبْنَآؤُكُمْ لَا تَدْرُوْنَ اَيُّهُمْ
اَقْرَبُ لَكُمْ نَفْعًا ۚ فَرِيْضَةً مِّنَ اللّٰهِ ۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ عَلِيْمًا حَكِيْمًا (11)

Allah charges you concerning (inheritance for) your children: to the male the equivalent of the portion of two females, and if there be women more than two, then theirs is two-thirds of the inheritance, and if there be one (only) then half. And to his parents a sixth of the inheritance, if he has a son; And if he has no son and his parents are his heirs, then to his mother the third; and if he has brothers, then to his mother the sixth, (The distribution in all cases is) after the payment of any legacy he may have bequeathed, or debt (has been paid). Your parents or your children: You know not which of them is Nearer to you in usefulness. It is an injunction from God. Lo! Allah is Ever All-Knower, Wise. (11)

وَلَكُمْ نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ اَزْوَاجُكُمْ اِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُنَّ وَلَدٌ ۚ فَاِنْ كَانَ لَهُنَّ وَلَدٌ فَلَكُمُ الرُّبُعُ
مِمَّا تَرَكْنَ ۚ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُّوْصِيْنَ بِهَآ اَوْ دَيْنٍ ۚ وَلَهُنَّ الرُّبُعُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ اِنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ لَّكُمْ
وَلَدٌ ۚ فَاِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ وَلَدٌ فَلَهُنَّ الثُّمُنُ مِمَّا تَرَكْتُمْ ۚ مِّنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ تُوْصُوْنَ بِهَآ اَوْ دَيْنٍ ۗ
وَاِنْ كَانَ رَجُلٌ يُّوْرَثُ كَلَالَةً اَوِ امْرَاَةٌ وَّلَهٗ اَخٌ اَوْ اُخْتٌ فَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا السُّدُسُ ۚ
فَاِنْ كَانُوْٓا اَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذٰلِكَ فَهُمْ شُرَكَآءُ فِى الثُّلُثِ ۚ مِنْ بَعْدِ وَصِيَّةٍ يُّوْصٰى بِهَآ اَوْ دَيْنٍ
غَيْرَ مُضَآرٍّ ۚ وَصِيَّةً مِّنَ اللّٰهِ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ عَلِيْمٌ حَلِيْمٌ (12)

In that which your wives leave, your share is a half if they have no child; but if they leave a child, you get a fourth of that which they leave after payment of legacies that they may have bequeathed or debts. In that which you leave, their (your wives) share is a fourth if you leave no child; but if you leave a child, they get an eighth of that which you leave after payment of legacies that you may have bequeathed or debts. If the man or woman whose inheritance is in question has left neither ascendants nor descendants, but has left a brother or a sister, each one of the two gets a sixth; but if more than two, they share in a third, after payment of legacies he (or she) may have bequeathed or debts, so that no loss is caused (to anyone). This is a Commandment from Allah; and Allah is Ever All-Knowing, Most-Forbearing. (12)

تِلْكَ حُدُوْدُ اللّٰهِ ۗ وَمَنْ يُّطِعِ اللّٰهَ وَرَسُوْلَه يُدْخِلْهُ جَنّٰتٍ تَجْرِيْ مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْاَنْهٰرُ
خٰلِدِيْنَ فِيْهَا ۗ وَذٰلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيْمُ (13)

These are the limits (set by) Allah, and whosoever obeys Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad PBUH) will be entered to Gardens under which rivers flow (in Paradise), where such will dwell forever, and that will be the great success. (13)

وَمَنْ يَّعْصِ اللّٰهَ وَرَسُوْلَه وَيَتَعَدَّ حُدُوْدَه يُدْخِلْهُ نَارًا خَالِدًا فِيْهَا وَلَه عَذَابٌ مُّهِيْنٌ (14)

And whosoever disobey Allah and His Messenger (Muhammad PBUH), and transgresses His Limits, He will cast him into the Fire, where such will dwell forever; and for him a disgraceful torment. (14)

وَالّٰتِيْ يَأْتِيْنَ الْفَاحِشَةَ مِنْ نِّسَآئِكُمْ فَاسْتَشْهِدُوْا عَلَيْهِنَّ اَرْبَعَةً مِّنْكُمْ ۚ فَاِنْ شَهِدُوْا
فَاَمْسِكُوْهُنَّ فِى الْبُيُوْتِ حَتّٰى يَتَوَفّٰهُنَّ الْمَوْتُ اَوْ يَجْعَلَ اللّٰهُ لَهُنَّ سَبِيْلًا (15)

And those of your women who are guilty of lewdness, take the evidence of four witnesses form amongst you against them; and if they testify, confine them (i.e. women) to the houses until death take them or Allah ordains for them some (other) way. (15)

وَالَّذٰنِ يَأْتِيٰنِهَا مِنْكُمْ فَاٰذُوْهُمَا ۚ فَاِنْ تَابَا وَاَصْلَحَا فَاَعْرِضُوْا عَنْهُمَا ۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ تَوَّابًا
رَّحِيْمًا (16)

And the two persons among you who are guilty thereof, hurt them both. And if they repent (promise Allah that they will never commit illegal sexual intercourse and other similar sins) and improve, then let them be. Surely, Allah is Ever All-Forgiving, Most Merciful. (16)

اِنَّمَا التَّوْبَةُ عَلَى اللّٰهِ لِلَّذِيْنَ يَعْمَلُوْنَ السُّوْٓءَ بِجَهَالَةٍ ثُمَّ يَتُوْبُوْنَ مِنْ قَرِيْبٍ فَاُولٰٓئِكَ يَتُوْبُ
اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِمْ ۗ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ عَلِيْمًا حَكِيْمًا (17)

Forgiveness is only incumbent on Allah toward those who do evil in ignorance and repent soon afterwards; it is they whom Allah will forgive and Allah is Ever All-Knower, All-Wise. (17)

وَلَيْسَتِ التَّوْبَةُ لِلَّذِيْنَ يَعْمَلُوْنَ السَّيِّاٰتِ حَتّٰٓى اِذَا حَضَرَ اَحَدَهُمُ الْمَوْتُ قَالَ اِنِّيْ
تُبْتُ الْـٰٔنَ وَلَا الَّذِيْنَ يَمُوْتُوْنَ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ ۗ اُولٰٓئِكَ اَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابًا اَلِيْمًا (18)

And of no effect is the repentance of those who continue to do evil deeds until death attends upon one of them and he says: “Now I repent;” nor of those who die while they are disbelievers. For such *We* have prepared a painful torment. (18)

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمْ اَنْ تَرِثُوا النِّسَآءَ كَرْهًاؕ وَلَا تَعْضُلُوْهُنَّ لِتَذْهَبُوْا بِبَعْضِ
مَآ اٰتَيْتُمُوْهُنَّ اِلَّآ اَنْ يَّاْتِيْنَ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُّبَيِّنَةٍ ۚ وَعَاشِرُوْهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ ۚ فَاِنْ كَرِهْتُمُوْهُنَّ
فَعَسٰٓى اَنْ تَكْرَهُوْا شَيْئًا وَّيَجْعَلَ اللّٰهُ فِيْهِ خَيْرًا كَثِيْرًا (19)

O you who believe! It is not lawful for you to inherit women against their will; and you should not treat them with harshness, that you may take away part of that which you have given them, unless they be guilty of flagrant lewdness; and live with them honorably. If you dislike them, it may be that you dislike a thing and Allah makes therein much good. (19)

وَاِنْ اَرَدْتُّمُ اسْتِبْدَالَ زَوْجٍ مَّكَانَ زَوْجٍ ۙ وَّاٰتَيْتُمْ اِحْدَاهُنَّ قِنْطَارًا فَلَا تَاْخُذُوْا مِنْهُ شَيْئًا ۚ
اَتَاْخُذُوْنَه بُهْتَانًا وَّاِثْمًا مُّبِيْنًا (20)

But if you intend to replace a wife by another and you have given one of them a “*Qinṭàr*” (a great amount as *Mahr*) take nothing from it. Would you take it wrongfully without a right and (with) a manifest sin? (20)

وَكَيْفَ تَاْخُذُوْنَه وَقَدْ اَفْضٰى بَعْضُكُمْ اِلٰى بَعْضٍ وَّاَخَذْنَ مِنْكُمْ مِّيْثَاقًا غَلِيْظًا (21)

And how can you take it (back) while you have gone in unto each other, and they have taken from you a firm and strong covenant? (21)

وَلَا تَنْكِحُوْا مَا نَكَحَ اٰبَآؤُكُمْ مِّنَ النِّسَآءِ اِلَّا مَا قَدْ سَلَفَ ۚ اِنَّه كَانَ فَاحِشَةً وَّمَقْتًا ؕ وَّسَآءَ
سَبِيْلًا (22)

And marry not those women whom your fathers married, except what has already passed; indeed it was ever lewdness and most hateful, and an evil way. (22)

حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ اُمَّهَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُكُمْ وَاَخَوَاتُكُمْ وَعَمَّاتُكُمْ وَخَالَاتُكُمْ وَبَنَاتُ الْاَخِ وَبَنَاتُ
الْاُخْتِ وَاُمَّهَاتُكُمُ اللَّاتِيْٓ اَرْضَعْنَكُمْ وَاَخَوَاتُكُمْ مِّنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ وَاُمَّهَاتُ نِسَآئِكُمْ وَرَبَآئِبُكُمُ
اللَّاتِيْ فِيْ حُجُوْرِكُمْ مِّنْ نِّسَآئِكُمُ اللَّاتِيْ دَخَلْتُمْ بِهِنَّ ۖ فَاِنْ لَّمْ تَكُوْنُوْا دَخَلْتُمْ بِهِنَّ فَلَا
جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ ۖ وَحَلَآئِلُ اَبْنَآئِكُمُ الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ اَصْلَابِكُمْ ۙ وَاَنْ تَجْمَعُوْا بَيْنَ الْاُخْتَيْنِ اِلَّا مَا
قَدْ سَلَفَ ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ غَفُوْرًا رَّحِيْمًا (23)

Forbidden to you (for marriage) are: your mothers, your daughters, your sisters, your father’s sisters, your mother’s sisters, your brother’s daughters, your sister’s daughters, your foster mothers, your foster sisters, your wives’ mothers, your step-daughters under your guardianship, born of your wives to whom you have gone in – but there is no sin on you if you have not gone in unto them (to marry their daughters), the wives of your sons who (spring) from your own loins, and two sisters in wedlock at the same time, except for what has already passed; verily, Allah is Ever-Forgiving, Most Merciful. (23)

وَالْمُحْصَنَاتُ مِنَ النِّسَآءِ اِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ اَيْمَانُكُمْ ۖ كِتَابَ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْكُمْ ۚ وَاُحِلَّ لَكُمْ مَّا
وَرَآءَ ذٰلِكُمْ اَنْ تَبْتَغُوْا بِاَمْوَالِكُمْ مُّحْصِنِيْنَ غَيْرَ مُسَافِحِيْنَ ۚ فَمَا اسْتَمْتَعْتُمْ بِهٖ مِنْهُنَّ
فَاٰتُوْهُنَّ اُجُوْرَهُنَّ فَرِيْضَةً ۚ وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِيْمَا تَرَاضَيْتُمْ بِهٖ مِنْ بَعْدِ الْفَرِيْضَةِ ۚ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ
كَانَ عَلِيْمًا حَكِيْمًا (24)

Also (forbidden are) women already married, except those (slaves) whom your right hands possess. Allah has ordained it for you. All others are lawful, so that you seek (them in marriage) with your wealth, desiring chastity, not committing illegal sexual intercourse, so with those of whom you have enjoyed sexual relations, give them their "*Mahr*" as a duty; but if after a "*Mahr*" is decided, there is not sin for you in what you do by mutual agreement. Surely, Allah is Ever All-Knowing, All-Wise. (24)

وَمَنْ لَّمْ يَسْتَطِعْ مِنْكُمْ طَوْلًا اَنْ يَّنْكِحَ الْمُحْصَنَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ فَمِنْ مَّا مَلَكَتْ اَيْمَانُكُمْ
مِّنْ فَتَيَاتِكُمُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ ۚ وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ بِاِيْمَانِكُمْ ۚ بَعْضُكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْضٍ ۚ فَانْكِحُوْهُنَّ بِاِذْنِ
اَهْلِهِنَّ وَاٰتُوْهُنَّ اُجُوْرَهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ مُحْصَنَاتٍ غَيْرَ مُسَافِحَاتٍ وَّلَا مُتَّخِذَاتِ اَخْدَانٍ ۚ
فَاِذَآ اُحْصِنَّ فَاِنْ اَتَيْنَ بِفَاحِشَةٍ فَعَلَيْهِنَّ نِصْفُ مَا عَلَى الْمُحْصَنَاتِ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ ۚ
ذٰلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ الْعَنَتَ مِنْكُمْ ۚ وَاَنْ تَصْبِرُوْا خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ غَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ (25)

And whoever of you have not the means wherewith to wed free, believing women, they may wed believing maid-girls from among those (slaves) whom your right hands possess, and Allah has full knowledge about your Faith; you are one from another. Wed them with the permission of their folk (guardians or masters) and give them their "*Mahr*" according to what is reasonable; they (the above said captives and slaves) should be chaste, not committing illegal sex, nor taking boy-friends. And after they have been taken in wedlock, if they commit illegal sexual intercourse, their punishment is half that for free (unmarried) women. This is for him among you who is afraid of "Al ʿAnat" (being harmed in his religion or in his body); but to have patience would be better for you. And Allah is Ever-Forgiving, Most Merciful. (25)

يُرِيْدُ اللّٰهُ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ وَيَهْدِيَكُمْ سُنَنَ الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ وَيَتُوْبَ عَلَيْكُمْ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ عَلِيْمٌ
حَكِيْمٌ (26)

Allah wishes to make clear (what is lawful and what is unlawful) to you, and to show you the ways of those before you, and accept your repentance, and Allah is All-Knower, All-Wise. (26)

وَاللّٰهُ يُرِيْدُ اَنْ يَّتُوْبَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَيُرِيْدُ الَّذِيْنَ يَتَّبِعُوْنَ الشَّهَوَاتِ اَنْ تَمِيْلُوْا مَيْلًا عَظِيْمًا (27)

And Allah wishes to accept your repentance, but those who follow their vain desires, wish that you (believers) should deviate tremendously away (from the Right Path). (27)

يُرِيْدُ اللّٰهُ اَنْ يُّخَفِّفَ عَنْكُمْ ۚ وَخُلِقَ الْاِنْسَانُ ضَعِيْفًا (28)

Allah wishes to lighten (the burden) for you; for man was created weak (cannot be patient to leave sexual intercourse with woman). (28)

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا تَاْكُلُوْٓا اَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبَاطِلِ اِلَّآ اَنْ تَكُوْنَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ
مِّنْكُمْ ۚ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوْٓا اَنْفُسَكُمْ ۚ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيْمًا (29)

O you who believe! Eat not up your wealth among yourselves unjustly except it be a trade amongst you, by mutual consent. And do not kill yourselves (one another). Surely, Allah is Most Merciful to you. (29)

وَمَنْ يَّفْعَلْ ذٰلِكَ عُدْوَانًا وَّظُلْمًا فَسَوْفَ نُصْلِيْهِ نَارًا ۚ وَكَانَ ذٰلِكَ عَلَى اللّٰهِ يَسِيْرًا (30)

And whoever commits that through aggression and injustice, *We* shall cast him into the Fire, and that is ever easy for Allah. (30)

اِنْ تَجْتَنِبُوْا كَبٰۤىِٕرَ مَا تُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ نُكَفِّرْ عَنْكُمْ سَيِّاٰتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلْكُمْ مُّدْخَلًا كَرِيْمًا (31)

If you avoid great sins which you are forbidden to do, *We* will remit form you your evil deeds, and enter you to a Noble Entrance (i.e. Paradise). (31)

وَلَا تَتَمَنَّوْا مَا فَضَّلَ اللّٰهُ بِهٖ بَعْضَكُمْ عَلٰى بَعْضٍ ۚ لِلرِّجَالِ نَصِيْبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبُوْا ۗ وَلِلنِّسَاۤءِ
نَصِيْبٌ مِّمَّا اكْتَسَبْنَ ۚ وَاسْاَلُوا اللّٰهَ مِنْ فَضْلِهٖ ۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمًا (32)

And wish not for the things in which Allah has made some of your to excel others. For men there is reward for what they have earned, (and likewise) for women there is reward for what they have earned, and ask Allah of His Bounty. Surely, Allah is Ever All-Knower of everything. (32)

وَلِكُلٍّ جَعَلْنَا مَوَالِيَ مِمَّا تَرَكَ الْوَالِدٰنِ وَالْاَقْرَبُوْنَ ۚ وَالَّذِيْنَ عَقَدَتْ اَيْمَانُكُمْ فَاٰتُوْهُمْ
نَصِيْبَهُمْ ۚ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيْدًا (33)

And to everyone, *We* have appointed heirs of that (wealth) left by parents and relatives. And as for those with whom your right hands have made a covenant, give them their due share. Verily, Allah is Ever a Witness over all things. (33)